### Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-S-The Devil's Deputy. AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-3-8:15-Buffelo Bill's

AMERICAN THEATRE-8-Herrmann. ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Con-BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-Miss Innocence Aboard. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Dr. Syntax. CASINO-8:15-The Little Trooper

COLUMBUS THEATRE 8:15 Darkest Russia. DALY'S THEATRE S:15 A Night EDEN MUSEE-11 to 11-World in Wax. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-\$:15-A Temperance Town. OSTER & BIAL'S S Vandeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-The Victoria Cress. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 2:30 8:30 Hagenbeck's Trained Animals

PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville. STAR THEATRE-S:15-Rosedale. TONY PASTOR'S 8-Vandeville 14TH STREET THEATRE S On The Bowery

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# New-Bork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1894.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Chinese Admiral Ting has been degraded for cowardice and incapacity; China is drafting troops from the interior for the coast garrisons. === The Prussian nobility are still sullen over the Emperor's speech at Königsberg. === The election of the Hawatian Legislature will take place on October 29.

Domestic.-Two men were killed and three injured by a wreck of freight trains in the Hoosac Tunnel. === Ex-Senator Warner Miller talked about the political situation in this State. -J. A. McClary, of Newark, N. J., saved the lives of two bathers at Asbury Park. == Because of a letter criticising his bathing suit Philip Reeves, of New-York City, committed suicide at Sea Bright. \_\_\_\_ The American bark Alice, from Havana, arrived at Cape Henry, Va., with three cases of yellow fever on board.

City and Suburban .- It was learned that the suicide of William T. Winsor was due to financial embarrassments resulting from reckless extravagance. Several thousand garment workers threatened to strike in Newark; 800 of the men returned to work in this city. ng on walls for their supply --- Heat and humidity combined to make an extremely disagreeable day.

The weather - Forecast for to-day: Fair in the morning, with probably showers in the afternoon or evening. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 70 degrees; highest, 83; average, 761/2.

Sovereign, as well as Debs, has shown that he can live and learn. At Buffalo yesterday he declared his determined opposition to strikes, and said that at best a temporary victory only could be won by striking. This is significant enough but he went further, and asserted that all strikes are illegal and all strikers are criminals. Both Sovereign and Debs have a considerable following; it is to be hoped that they will strive carnestly to impress this doctrine upon all Knights of Labor and all members of the American Railway Union.

"I am not now running for a professorship of "theology or the presidency of a female semi-This was the way in which Breckinridge opened his speech last week in the "backcountry" town of Westport, Ky., as described by a Tribune correspondent writing from that corner of the Ashland district. The discredited seeker for a renomination probably thought that he knew his audience, and perhaps he did; but the coarse, cynical, sneering remark quoted will only confirm in the minds of all decent and intelligent people the conviction that his retirement from the public stage should not be long delayed. It is true that he is not asking for a renomination from the people of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or Chicago, but the moral sense of the whole country has been stirred by the shameless spectacle presented by the "silvertongued orator," and is making itself felt in the e-grass region-felt, too, in a way that is causing the object of it to wince painfully.

It was, perhaps, a little more difficult than asual for the patrons of saloons in this city to obtain their potations yesterday. A sharp watch was kept at the side doors, which were all open, and no unknown person was admitted if in any way suspicious. But there was no general attempt to enforce the Excise law. In fact, there ould not be on the part of the police, since the rule forbidding policemen in civilian dress to obtain evidence of violations of the law has not been repealed. It ought to have been as soon as Superintendent Byrnes called attention to it. Indeed, it ought never to have been adopted. Commissioners Murray and Kerwin, at all events, can have no reason for desiring its retention. Before another Sunday they ald at least force the Tammany Commis sioners to go upon record in favor of the continuance of the present thoroughly vicious sys-

The Democratic Congressional Committee has accepted a large contract in undertaking to re- are at present very much lower than they were turn a Democratic majority to the next Congress. It is not putting it too strongly to say that it has essayed the impossible. A serious break in Louisiana is now considered certain, but the committee has a good deal besides to disquiet it. There are disturbing reports from a decline. Thus the window-glass workers dur-Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and other States, calculated to fill the breasts of zealous Democrats with alarm. Some of them have felt that their majority in the present House

of eighty, it would really be better to have a majority of, say, twenty-five or thirty. But calculations in that direction now seem to have been widely astray. Democratic disaffection is increasing, and Republican prospects of controlling the LIVth Congress are daily growing in brightness.

One freight train crashed into another in the big Hoosac Tunnel on Saturday night, with fatal results, two brakemen being killed. The disaster was due to the giving of a wrong signal at the west end of the tunnel, and the responsibility therefor lies between the operators at the two entrances. Apparently the man at the west end changed the disc from red to white without having received word that the first train had passed out of the tunnel; and apparently also the same thing might easily have happened in the case of two passenger trains or a passenger and a freight. Where the best system of signals is dependent upon human agency for its operation, a slip or failure is always liable to happen. A thorough investigation of the cause of this accident is in order, and the question whether automatic signals should not be employed at the tunnel is one for the company and the Railroad Commissioners to consider

## THE " ALIGNMENT."

The trouble in the Democratic party of South Carolina has come to a head. A call has been issued for a State convention to reorganize the party. The address containing the call is a severe, and, of course, eloquent-nothing containing words ever yet came out of South Carolina that did not ring and thrill with eloquencearraignment of the "so-called Democrats, or a "majority of them, who have control of the party machinery" in the State, "The Demo-'eratic masses," says the address, "have been grossly betrayed by men charged with party 'management who have usurped the rights and used the machinery of the party for selfish 'ends." It alleges that "a majority of the socalled State Democratic Executive Committee actually permitted another self-constituted committee, only claiming to represent a faction of 'a faction"-this is getting it down low-"to assume control of the party management, and in the most flagrant and offensive manner to disfranchise thousands of true Democrats. Though a trifle confusing to an outside observer, this is, no doubt, perfectly intelligible to the South Carolina Democratic masses. We judge that through the machinations of some deputy's deputy of a sub-committee of an Executive Committee of a State Committee some thousands of the Democratic masses have somehow been disfranchised, and that the proposed State convention has been called to make a row about it. But we do not understand-since South Carolina has been in the business of disfranchising by wholesale for many years to the entire satisfaction of the Democratic masses-why they should call a convention and raise a row about it new. Possibly it is because they have been disfranchising the wrong men. That sometimes makes a difference.

Another thing complained of is that the "so-'called Democrats who have control of the "party machinery" have, in the language of the address, "alienated us from our fellow-Democrats of the Union, and have brought the party in South Carolina into reproach as to its alignment with the National Democracy." There must be some mistake about this. Obviously the Democratic masses of South Carolina do not know their "fellow-Democrats of the Union" if they suppose that they can allenate them by anything they can do or omit to do so long as they give the electoral vote of the State to the Democratic candidate for President and send to the Senate and House Democrats, or "so-called Democrats," or any kind of Democrats, who will help retain the "fellow-Democrats" on the Government payrolls. If they will only keep on doing that they may disfranchise whom they please, buy their liquor where they choose, drink it or let it alone, confiscate their railroads, make their own money, call each other all sorts of The Pocantico Water Works were destroyed by animes on the stump, pop with the Populists, fire, and several Hudson River towns are de- till with old Tillman and butt with old Butler, without alienating a single "fellow-Democrat of is to stand by the "fellow-Democrats" in their grip on the offices. The best representative organization of the Democratic party is in East Fourteenth-st., in this town; and, so far from being alienated from any of the South Carolina factions, Tammany Hall, we venture to say, would listen with equal delight to Tillman or Butler or any other South Carolina person calling himself a Democrat, and then take him out, fill him up, and have some fun with him. All they look at is the label.

As to the "alignment," we can assure the Democratic masses of South Carolina that they need give themselves no anxiety lest they bring themselves into reproach with their "fellow-Democrats of the Union" on that account. On the current political issues there is no such thing as alignment, and never has been. On all of them the leaders of the party, in the White House, the Cabinet, the Senate and the House, stand in such relations to each other that no alignment is possible that does not fall within the definition of an altogether aimless and purposeless irregular zigzag. The South Carolina Democrats could not possibly align themselves with any two of their "fellow-Democrats of the Union" without being out of line with all the rest. The alignment of the tipsy fellow with a yellow dog, a lamppost and a full moon was easy compared with the alignment of the Democratic party on any question of current politics. The one thing on which the party does line up solid is the trough of Government patronage There's a good deal of squealing even there, but the alignment is perfect, the purpose unanimous and the enthusiasm immense. So long as the South Carolina Democratic masses continue in that alignment nothing will alienate them from their "fellow-Democrats of the Union."

A SERIOUS MISTAKE. It is often said by those who are specially desirous of encouraging a prompt revival of business, and who have more zeal than knowledge, that the new Tariff makes only little change from the McKinley law. Yet what are the facts? On many of the most important products the duties are reduced more than one-half, and on many others as much as a third, and these are products, moreover, which were so largely imported in 1891 and 1892 under the McKinley duties as to prove that those duties were by ne

means prohibitory. It is essential to remember that a duty which is not high enough to protect is like a dam which is not strong enough to resist a flood. Only a little difference in the dam of the duty may bring tremendous disaster in place of peace and prosperity. The question is whether the duty is high enough to keep domestic establishments at work with fair wages. Cutting off wages necessarily cuts off what the people can buy, and thus necessarily reduces business. Now, the one fact which everybody can see is that wages two years ago, before the people voted for a change of tariff, and the definite settlement which the new tariff has brought does not anywhere permit any recovery of wages as yet, but in many important branches it has compelled of the Gorman act. The tariff revolution in ing the last week accepted a reduction of 20 per cent and the fiint-glass and tinplate workers

are also expected to accept a reduction. It is impossible to state with accuracy what has been, but it is unquestionably enough to account for a material shrinkage in the purchases of the people, and consequently in the volume of business. This alone would be a very serious change, should it continue, even though none of the American works should be directly closed by foreign competition. For if the people can only spend \$4,000,000,000 where they formerly spent \$5,000,000,000 yearly, a great many establishments will have to stop because of a lack of demand for their products. Some theorists imagine that, with prices down 20 or 30 per cent, the smaller wages will go as far and buy as many boots or clothes as the larger wages previously received. But the trouble is that while prices of some goods which are liable to be imported have been much reduced, other prices have been reduced very little or not at all. It is capable of demonstration that the cost of living, even at the lowest point this year, has at no time been as much as 10 per cent lower than it was fn 1892, but wages are probably at least 20 per cent lower.

What American works will be forced to stop operations, when the full force of foreign competition under the new duties is felt, is at present matter of conjecture. But there is strong reason for believing that many works will thus be suppressed, and that a multitude of workers will thus be compelled to crowd into other employments, in which there is not too much room

THE SPEECH OF GOVERNOR M'KINLEY. Governor McKinley, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House, had the leading part in framing and passing the tariff of 1800. Though it was altered in many respects in the Senate, and it is but fair to say was in some respects improved, the measure came to be known as the McKinley Tariff, and therefore his statement of the changes recently made and of the present situation will be accepted by many as the statement of highest His speech at Banger on Satur day night, which is printed in to-day's Tribune, places in strong contrast the work of the recent Democratic and the last Republican Con gress, and will command attention everywhere

Governor McKinler's statement of the Repub

lican position is in all essentials correct. understands, as all do, that the tariff enacted in 1800 could be improved in the light of the knowledge now obtainable, and in view of the changes which four years have brought in the conditions of trade and manufacture. But no other tariff ever framed has secured on the whole better results for the people, and no other has ever so vindicated itself in the rapid and whole some development of home industries. Neither has any other been so vindicated in the utte prestration of industries as soon as its repeal or radical alteration was made certain by the votes of the people. It is the fashion to say that the McKinley tariff was condemned by the pop ular vote in 1892. But it is the fact that the votes of 1893 and 1894 have already recorded confession of the people that they were in error. Governor McKinley's armignment of the new law, declared by Senator Mills to be favored by "not 1,000 people in the United States," condemned by the Democratic House and Senate, condemned in the strongest terms by the Prestdent, and officially declared a settlement which settles nothing, is well worth reading for its caustle accuracy. Nor can anything be profitably added to his exposure of the sale to the Sugar Trust, by which, he justly says, the people were actually cheated, for they never would have approved in 1892 the bargains then secretly made with the sugar interest, and now carried out. The shameless sectionalism of the new tariff merits even more attention than he gives it, and will not be overlooked by the voters of Northern States when they give their

verdiet. But the main question, after all, is the one which Governor McKinley most fully discusses whether the general effect of the Democratic policy has been beneficial to the people. The closing of mills and loss of employment, the reduction of wages almost everywhere, the amazing prostration of industries, and the legitimate cause of all these things the official declaration that the new pollcy was intended to secure larger revenue through greatly increased importations are set forth by Mr. McKinley in the clearest way. He shows how the additions to the free list have been of wool, lumber, and almost exclusively of agricultural products; how the great reductions of duty have been in tobacco, liquors, laces and embroideries, silks, chinaware, and other luxuries which are in no sense necessary to the poor man; how his taxes on sugar have meanwhile been increased and his wages astonishingly reduced in order to prepare for competition with foreign concerns. He shows that the repeal of reciprocity treaties deprives the farmers and manufacturers alike of a large and growing market. And all this is done by a measure which confessedly expresses most feebly and faintly the intention of the Demo cratic party to deprive American industries of

The crowning merit of such a speech as Governor McKinley's is that it puts in plain and strong words what millions of Americans, Democrats as well as Republicans, are at present thinking. The votes in Maine will probably show, as the votes in Vermont did clearly show, that the thoughts to which this speech gives expression are the thoughts of a great majority of the people.

# DEMOCRATIC PREMONITIONS.

The Democratic press assumes that the improvement in business caused by the settlement of the tariff question will be followed by a remarkable development of all the manufacturing industries. When all forms of business activity were paralyzed by protracted uncertainty respecting the tariff, there was inevitably a general feeling of relief and encouragement when the Gorman bill became a law, and merchants and manufacturers were enabled to adjust them selves to new conditions. We do not deny that the times are better. We hope that the improvement will continue, and that the country will escape another winter like the last one, when hundreds of thousands of workmen were memployed and their families dependent upor charity. But when we are asked to believe that prosperity will return by leaps and bounds, and that all the manufacturing industries and productive interests of the country will be powerfully stimulated by the enactment of the Gorman tariff, we are at a loss to understand why President Cleveland was constrained to condemn the measure as "alike violative of Democratic principle and Democratic good faith," or why he has numbered himself among those who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican Protection "and who have marked the places where the "deadly blight of treason has blasted the coun "sels of the brave in their hour of might."

Democratic journals, which are prematurely forecasting in consequence of the Gorman tariff an immediate revival and expansion of manufacturing industries and rehearsing the progress made in England after the repeal of the Corn laws and the adoption of Free Trade, are paying as little heed to the facts of economic tory as to the President's destructive criticism England opened with the abolition of taxes on imported food was a movement in the interest of the manufacturing classes, and was followed by a determined effort to invade and capture the markets of the world, to develop by subsi-dies the commercial marine, and to obtain by

treaty and by agitation abroad the removal or | in 1892, seem to indicate that the market for reduction of foreign tariffs. The conditions are reversed in the United States to-day. The Democratic party is increasing instead of reducing the taxation of imported food. Its tariff policy is directed, not by the manufacturing classes nor by States conspicuous for successful industries and enterprise, but by the enemies of those interests, and especially by the Solid South. More over, that policy is accompanied at the start by the abrogation of twenty reciprocity agree ments, by the closing of markets already opened to American manufactures, and by systematic hostility to all measures for building up the commercial marine and competing in earnest for the commerce of the world.

Democratic tariff-making and the Cobden movement in England hold good. The interests of the farming classes were sacrificed in both instances. British agriculture has never recovered from the staggering blow dealt by the withdrawal of protection, and American farmers, whose wool and beet-sugar industries are menaced with destruction and whose minor products are exposed to competition from Canada, have no ground for hope that they will have any share in the phenomenal prosperity which the Democratic press is predicting with elastic confidence. Their interests hav not been regarded by Democratic tariff-makers, President Cleveland himself being the witness who has laid bare the injustice of placing the farmer's wool on the free list while the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists are protected, "How can we face the people," he has asked with virtuous indignation, "after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of

"principles?" The Democratic party has been tried and found wanting, and the American people are not to be deceived by partisan premonitions of unexampled prosperity as the result of the polley of "party perfidy and party dishonor." Everybody will rejoice if the feeling of temporary relief experienced by the business classes over the cessation of tariff uncertainty be followed by permanent improvement of business; but the people now know that Republican times were prosperous times because the party was competent to govern the country and to adhere to broad, patriotic policies; and that Democracy is responsible for the last two years of commer cial depression and stagnation.

### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Cowardice is bad for business, and overconfidence at least as bad. The duty of the newspaper is to supply the facts, which proect against both. Just now some journals are devoting many columns to exploitation of the improvement in business, which is indeed substantial, but which they find an interest in magnify ing. Hence, the first thing to be done each week is to get at the facts, which show how much is real in the improvement, and how much is imout it ought to be larger in September than in August. It is larger than it was last year, measured by payments through clearing-houses, 7.7 per cent, but smaller than in the first week of September, 1892, by 29.4 per cent. In that year the daily average was nearly \$18,000,000 larger \$10,000,000 larger. This tells of the aggregate of all kinds of business, but it is inevitable that under new laws, and with different crops, some kinds of business flourish more than others. Thus contradictory phenomena easily deceive those who refuse to see anything which does not fit their the Hes

As to foreign trade, the great increase in imports which was expected as a result of lower duties has not yet appeared, though the withdrawals from warehouse of drygoods alone have been \$3,606,688 in value fluring the last week. The imports at New-York have been only \$219,000 larger for the first week of September than last year. The customs receipts, which include imports and withdrawals together, and at all points, were \$4,408,299 last week, about \$1,600,000 more fly or frames the symmetry of the flying bird than last year, and \$1,500,000 more than in 1892. He may complete his trilogy of novels in which but for the first full week of a new tariff, with everything is to be explained, the reason why over \$50,000,000 worth of goods in warehouses waiting, this is not large. On the other hand, the Internal revenue was only \$1,474,066, about \$1,200,-000 less than last year, and \$1,500,000 less than in 1892, suggesting that the gain in customs may for a time be neutralized by the loss in whiskey

Ratiroad earnings on sixty-seven roads ported to "The Financial Chronicle" for the full month of August show an increase of 1.5 per cent, but the decrease, compared with 1892, is 14 per cent. Rallroad stocks slightly declined, in the average 31 cents per share, while the Trust stocks on the whole scarcely changed, although Whiskey declined. The Government crop re port for September 1, which is expected to-day, will be reckoned by many important evidences of the probable traffic of the railroads for months to come, but unhappily the people who accept a Government crop report without hesitation in these days are too credulous to have much money. That the corn crop has been seriously injured cannot be doubted, but some excellent judges estimate the injury at less than 400,-000,000 bushels, while others believe that it is as much as 800,000,000 bushels, and it is supposed that the Government report will in sub stance sustain the larger estimate. The effect of so wide a margin of uncertainty upon business calculations is unfortunate; it deters people from future trade, even more, perhaps, than if

Corn is slightly lower than a week ago, b hog products are higher, and the story that wheat will be extensively used in place of corn for feeding has been worked for at least all it is worth. Wheat is not quite a cent higher for the week, and with Western receipts about 1,000,000 bushels, or 20 per' cent greater for the week than last year, and 13,800,000 bushels, or 40 per cent greater in August, while exports from both coasts for the first week of September, flour included, were 1,700,000 bushels, or 35 per cent smaller than last year, and accumulated stocks were 15,000,000 bushels larger than ever before at this season, it is hardly surprising that the price does not advance, low as it is. Cotton is a stateenth higher for the week, and "The Financial Chronicle's" annual statement does not, as some accounts indicated, include a definite estimate of the year's yield, but the information given is supposed to promise from 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 bales, which is obviously more than the world can consume. In this country consumption for the past year was 6 per cent less than in the previous year, and 19.2 per cent less than in the year 1891-2.

The great strike in cotton mills appears to be in part, but only in part, the cause of remarkably large and active trade in goods at generally advancing prices. With print cloth production reduced to a minimum, so that the stock has decreased 440,000 pieces in twenty-one days, the rise of % cent in print cloths would naturally be attended by some advance in other products. But the demand for many grades of goods appears to be larger than the work heretofore in operation can fill, and several important mills have been added to the producing force. No similar increase appears as yet in the production of woollens, and the recent demand, though larger than for some months, is much below what is usual for the season. The reduction in prices of some goods, which were opened comparatively early, be been offered at lower figures, and the decreas in purchases of wool at the chief markets from

goods is still restricted, except for the cheaper grades.

Iron works enough near Pittsburg and in the Ohio Valley have gone into operation to depress the price of Bessemer pig to \$11 50 at Pittsburg, and the tone of all markets east of Chicago is rather weaker, but, while the demand is not at present equal to the producing capacity of the works in operation, it is evidently larger than it has been. Meanwhile prices, though very low, are, on the whole, quite steady. The boot and shoe industry is actually delivering more cases of goods, according to "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," than in any other year at this season, and most of the factories still have some work Only in one respect does the parallel between ahead, though part only for a week or two The least favorable indication at present regarding the state of industries is that commercial loans increase scarcely any, and the demand from the West for money to move crops is remarkably small. But money markets are not always accurate in reflecting the state of legitimate business, since they are much of the time largely occupied with speculation, which is now comparatively tame.

## A NOVELIST OUT OF PLACE.

It is assumed by the modern novelist of a certain type that it is his function to explain whatever is amiss in society and to bring all its obscure problems to solution. This is not in reality what the public expects of him. It expects him to tell a good story, and to present a series of characters more or less like life, acting and speaking more or less as their vital prototypes do, and if he is successful in this achievement he is accounted to have performed meritoriously his service to society at large, and to be worthy of such attention and reward as his works may draw to him. It does n matter whether his school be realistic or ideal, whether he presents to us pictures out of the region of legend or fantasy, or those living and moving upon the common earth, like ourselves; so long as he presents them happily, and with artistic verisimilitude, they are equally welcome and entertaining, and, always excepting the masterpleces not abundant in this period, make, in general, an equally slight impress upon the imagination, and brief record in the memory. It is only when he becomes philosophical and metaphysical, and comes before us laden with theories of social amelioration and reformation, that he assumes an intolerable aspect. It might be extravagant to affirm that he is then more terrible than an army with banners, but, on the other hand, it might not be judicious to declare that he is less so.

There is something spiritually desolating in this avatar of the moralist, compared with which the most acute physical alarm would seem but a transitory thrill hardly to be remembered in the comparison. The spectacle of the prophet who cannot foretell, of the seer whose vision is out of focus, of the magician whose spells are barren, is comparable with that of the novelist who takes to himself the solution of all social problems and the explanation of all the enigmas which destiny propounds to man now, as in the beginning, like the sphinx helping him to no answer, but leaving him to stumble upon such interpretation as he may. He may seem to himself, and perhaps to some others, to bring a lamp of wisdom and prophecy into the dark spaces of life and destiny, and to shed round him something resembling a light of guidance; but it is after all only a will-o'-wisp or flickering marsh fire, beckoning over bogs and sloughs of despond, abode of goblins and chimeras, better left unexplored and their phantasmal dwell-When the celebrated M. Zola appears as

the analyst of the religious sentiment in man, explaining its origin, modes of action, and probable ultimate conversion into something else, he presents conspicuously the spectacle of the novelist out of place formulating counsel without wisdom and pretending to illumine the mystery which it obscures. Of the deeper impulses which animate and control the movement of society at large, he knows no more than he does of the power which regulates the beat and pause of his own heart, or rends the husk of the dragonevt! is in the world, and th out and make an end of it; why faith clings along side by side with unbelief from age to age forever, together with all the other problems which confront the modern, no less than the elder, world, but when they are finished and published and translated and spread abroad among the nations, it will be found that he has elucidated nothing vital, nor afforded any sign of sapience equal to explaining his explanation. They will be good stories, much puffed and praised and read, but will not contain any message for the regeneration of the world, nor any piercing beam of insight into its confusions. No more do his occasional utterances to the newspaper interviewer, some of which have recently been given to the public, showing unabated confidence in his own wisdom, not universally shared, and a discriminating sense of the value of increased publicity, even to one who has such a superabundance of it already.

All the respectable citizens of New-York welcome the return of the Lexow Committee. The expectation that important developments are to be made will not be disappointed.

It is ridiculous for the minority members of the Constitutional Convention to whine about the application of what they term the gag law. Com mon sense requires that a limit be set to debate. Such a body must be subject to the rules which govern deliberative assemblies throughout the world. Piscussion cannot go on without limit. The convention must finish its work within a reasonable time, so that the voters may be able to vote on it intelligently in November. The majority have acted well within their rights in determining that metes and bounds shall be fixed beyond which no member shall be allowed to

A Republican axiom of the day is nomination quals election.

One thing upon which all friends of true harmony are agreed is that Mr. Cieveland should never write another letter on tariff and party duty until he has first put his rhetoric through the sterilizing process.

Calorado bubbles like a pot with the candidacy of Waite, the orators on both sides going off like the crackling of thorns under it, illumining little save their own emptiness and that of the bumptious and obstreperous donkey which they respectively extol and antagonize. Some cur rents of political sense may in time flow into the territory, lifting and dissipating the fogs of Popuism and other branding and miasmatic heresies but they do not as yet seem to have set in that direction. A Commonwealth that can tolerate a Waite in the Governor's chair for one term and seriously put him up for another is in particularly evil case, needing an immense influx of pelitical enlightenment and reformation.

telegraphed from New-Haven that hereafter Yale students would be allowed to compete in only one branch of sport. George A. Adee was charged with being the instigator of this new move in college athletics. Of course Mr. Adee did nothing of the sort, in fact he knew nothing about the so small at that time as to attract little a matter until he read it in the newspapers. The effort at Yale and at other colleges will be to try to avoid overindulgence in athletics, and not to

physical injury. Some sports develop one set d muscles, and other sports other muscles. As an all-round development is an ideal development no such senseless rule as that suggested cour ever be passed.

Everybody is hunting the Tiger, and already eight of its lives are gone.

The conscientious scruples entertained by Pa lice Commissioner Sheehan anent the conviction of Devery deserve a place in a cabinet of curosities.

The Democratic crop is a dead failure.

The rains which blessed the country on Set. urday were just as grateful as if they had been foretold by the Weather Bureau, which, point of fact, gave no hint of what was h store.

The alarm over the alleged case of Amer cholera reported from Maryland proves have been needless. A most searching in gation has been made, with the result of the ing that, despite the suspicious symptoms was not a case of the Asiatic disease. One more it has been demonstrated that nothing short of a bacteriological examination will tle the question in cases of this kind; the judgment of the most experienced physician cannot be accepted as anything more than a indication of the truth.

The dismissed police on the who seek rel statement will have a hard row to hoe.

In this part of the country we escaped the customary dogdays in August almost wholly this year, but, judging from yesterday, Sen tember is trying hard to repair the neglect of its predecessor. Rarely is a day rendered more uncomfortable by reason of humidity.

### PERSONAL.

"The Boston Herald" denies a statement going the rounds that General Banks was the first "man of the people" to become Governor of Massachusetta "George N. Briggs," it says, "one of the more recent predecessors of General Banks in that office journeyman hatter, and George S. Boutwell, another of those, was a country storckeeper, in point of fact, taking the last fifty years into account there were more of the class that is known as self-educated men among General Banks's predecesson than any of his successors as Governors of Massachusetts." and who held it several years, was originally

Scotch papers have long obituaries of James Paper bairn, who recently died. He was one of the most energetic and enthusiastic of Christian workers in Glasgow. He was superintendent of the undenominational mission in the Grassmarket, and twenty years ago had solved the problem of getting the poorest and worst to attend religious services. He was essentially the slum missionary of Glasgow, and went by the name of the Bishop of the Grassmarket With by the name of the bising of the casemarac, was a sight which, once seen, could never be forgotten. The habitual criminal, the thief, the drunbard, came to his mission, and many a one of the class was lifted up into a better life. His influence was such that he could enter the lowest dens without fear of assault, and his appearance at a street brawl was the signal for order and quiet.

Ex-Judge F. Carroll Brewster, of Philadelphia has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of admission to the Bar.

The friends of the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, of Bos who has just returned from Europe, gave him a reception the other evening.

The death of "The Blind Woman of Manzahares" has attracted wide attention in Spain, where she was known from one end of the country to the other. She was a poet and had a remarkable talent for writing begging verses, describing her misery.

Many of the poems are beautiful, and the auther enjoyed a large income. She was said to be one of the best rectters in Spain, and many of the most famous men in that country made pigrinage to her house to hear her. Queen Isabella gave her a pension years ago. She left about \$60,000.

Lord Rosebery says that as soon as the story of his sleeplessness got into the newspapers, after he entered Gladstone's Cabinet, he was deluged with cures. One of the first, and what seemed to him the easiest, was to sip before going to bed a tumbler of hot water. He tried it, and since has had as further trouble of the kird.

The latest disciple of Ignatius Donnelly in the Shakespeare-Bacon theory is Edwin Bormann, the Leipzic humorist, who has just finished a book entitled "The Shakespeare Secret," trying to prove that Bacon was the author of Shakespeares

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

United States Commissioner Bond, of Baltimore charged with dunning by postal card. In speaking of this decision "The Baltimore News" says: "The results of this decision are already apparent, and are very far-reaching. Every man debt, and every man whom some one else claims to owe a debt, is now likely to receive postal cards galore, asking him to pay up, and pay up promptly, Until he does pay up he need not be surprised to find a gentle postal reminder waiting for him on his desk each morning. Nay, that is not the only terror awaiting him under this decision of Commissioner Bond. He may find postal cards beside his plate each morning when he comes down to breakfast. If he happens to live in a boarding-house he may terest at a printed statement that he owes his tailed for that last handsome suit of his that has been at much admired, and will he kindly call and settle."

much admired, and will be kindly call and settle."

A True Difference.—Travelling in a second-class carriage, a gentleman had a small misunderstanding with a lady in reference to the opening of a window. "You don't appear to know the difference between second and third class." the lady said, cuttingly. "O, madam?" he replied, "I am an old railway traveller. I know all the class distinctions. In the first class the passengers behave rudely to the guard; in the third the guardi behave rudely to the passengers; in the second (with a bow to his fellow-passenger) the passengers behave rudely to each other."—(London Tis-Bits.

Says "The Philadelphia Record": "There

greater possibilities in the tomato than in any other vegetable, according to the testimony of some suburban residents. F. S. R., writing from Nicetown, says: I have a tomato which weighs comcircumference, while I have quite a number which weigh over a pound.' But F. S. R.'s pride bows be fore a specimen from Green Lane. From that in teresting hamlet comes a letter from Mona Bittle who says: 'I have just taken from my vine a McKinley tariff tomato weighing one pound twelf ounces and measuring sixteen and a half inches in circumference. Can any one do better? Oh, yet Mr. Samuel Urich, of Merion, can do better the that. He reports a tomato grown by him on the farm of Stanley G. Flagg which weighs exactly two pounds and measures seventeen inches in dir cumference. 'Besides this,' says Mr. Urich, T had another earlier in the season which tipped the scales at two and a half pounds, and mea

A Doubt.—Minutes lengthened into hours and hours into days, but she came not.

Friends told him she was faithless. But, sting in the midst of his lonely home, he hoped.

"She has eloped with another," they urged.

"Perhaps".—.

"Perhaps"

It was evident that he was arguing against his win sad convictions. "-she is waiting for change somewhere." (De-

Two women recently accepted invitations to spe at the Kentucky Sunday School Convention. Hear-ing of this, two clergymen who had also consented to speak at the convention cancelled their ment, on the ground that women are forbidder the Holy Ghost to speak in public.

The Wonders of the Sky.—The Professor (enthus astically)—Ah, Miss Nomer! astronomy is a grad-study. Look now, for instance, at Orion; yonder is Mars; over there is Jupiter, and that beautiful but star is Sirius. Miss Nomer (deeply interested)—professor! How wonderful! But, tell me, how did you astronomers ever find out the names of all those stars?—(Answers.

The conservatory of Washington Park, Chic The conservatory of Washington Party boasts of what is affectionately called "goose plant" boasts of what is affectionately called "goose plant" It is composed of growths that look like t big geese and over a dozen goslings. The plant is a rare native of South America, known property as the Aristolochia Gigas Sturtevantii, and is a was on exhibition at the World's Fair, but

We do not believe the reporter's assertion that Governor Waite, when arrested for tampering with the United States mail, met a Deputy United States District-Attorney with a cold state. The reporter rules as well expected to be provided to the work of the wor